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road.

whether this particular play offended the sense of decency of the average citizen of New York. The Judge reminded the jury that it was in evidence that the theatre had been filled with large and reputable audiences every time the play had been produced and that it had been testified that these audiences applauded the play from beginning to end. The Justice also made some general remarks as to the concessions which the conventionalities are always expected to make for the sake of art.

Miss Nethersole chose a light blue costume and hat for the last day of the trial. She was more tragically gloomy than ever. Frequently during the addresses of the prosecuting attorney and her own lawyer, she turned to the little party of friends that has surrounded her every day of the trial and sought encouragement in their eyes. It was freely given to her apparently, but it failed to lighten her gloom. Mr. Hummel began his address by telling the jury how the defendants had hungered and thirsted for the moment when their case might be placed in the hands of twelve such intelligent and noble men as he saw before him. He glorified the reputations of Mr. Moss (for whose character he vouched personally, having known him from childhood), and of Miss Nethersole. "Who is to recompense this pure, refined woman," he cried pointing at Miss Nethersole with one hand and dashing aside a tear, a tear that would come, with the otherwho is to recompense her for the misery, the

"who is to recompense her for the misery, the sleepiess nights, the distress of mind, almost the destruction of mind which she has endured? The indictment purports to have been drawn by the people of the State of New York. Lie! Baseless lie!"

Mr. Hummel choked with his excess of emotion. Then he went on to tell the jury what he thought of the newspaper that had subjected a helpless woman to all this ordeal for the sake he said of "bolstering up its waning circulation." He wanted to know he said, why Mackey, the original complainant, had not come into the court room to offer testimenty. He said that it was because the prosecution did not darrette put Mackey on the stand and subject him to a cross-examination. But after all he said it was not the timidity of Mackey. "Or the low cunning of the man linglis," that deserved the linger of scorn. It was the man behind them.

"Oh, brave editor!" he shouted in tones that almost lifted him off his feet, "O valiant editor, to set such villalny afoot and then to skulk behind your creatures!"

Mr. Hummel spostrophized the absent H. Brevort Kana the first witness of the prose-

behind your creatures!"

Mr. Hummel apostrophized the absent H. Brevoort Kane, the first witness of the prosecution, and described his testimony.

"Kane said that he saw Jean put his arm around Fanny's waist. Horrible! He saw Fanny's arm about Jean's waist. Horrible! But what did he see Fanny and Jean do then? tentlemen, he saw them waitz. [The jury giggled.] Oh! H. Brevoort Kane, you were at the Bradley Martin bail. How must you have been herrifled by what you saw there!

"Gentlemen, in the third act, an omelet is made in the full sight of the audience. Mixed and stirred in the presence of innocent women and pure young men, in all its nakedness it is presented to the eyes of the helpless audience. Words cannot tell the criminality of such an invasion of the privacles and the decencies of lie. I glory in the journalism that sought out that omelet and brought it into court to be suppressed. Never be it said that it has appealed to you in vain."

Mr. Le Barbier's remarks for the most part were hot intended for publication. He said that the play meant just one thing from the beginning to the end, and in a stage whisper, audiese in every corner of the room, he told the jury wint that was. Miss Nethersole looked a degree more martyred than ever. Mr. Revellenisch his evebrows and made a fine little gesture which on the stage would signify "Ha!" The man is mad?" The women spectators, of wh m there were a large number present, lie ked straight to the front and turned various colors Mr. Le Barbier, however, grew more reasonment of his own language as he went on and long before he ended had ceased to whisper. strophized the absent H.

the defence." Mr. Le Barbier said, "may call ene in which young women were chased of bailrooms into private apartments by an men carrying empty champagne bottles. but I call it red-hot stuff." Mr. Le Barbier oncluded by telling the jury that if they nitted the defendants they would be resisble for he knew not what further degram and shame. Heaven only knew, he show many lives had been ruined by the aiready. The jury sat as the guardians of he morality and must render their verdict would feet.

the mornity and must render their verdict hout fear, assisted Fursman began his charge by telling jury to forget all the eloquence of Mr. matter and the forget all the eloquence of Mr. minel and of Mr. Le Barbler. What fairness unded and justice required was all they recalled about to give. They must remembed the law required them to assume that defendants were of fair character and that or guilt must be established beyond a readalle doubt. "You are not the custodians the morals of the community." he said off are not the leaders of a crusade against elin line fiv. You are here to see whether terms of the statute have been violated. It cour duty to determine whether an offence dist common decency has been rouly said here that half of this y may differ from the other half as the requirements of common decency, are twelve representative men. You are take the faces, the text of the play and the doornaphs showing the way in which the play stress need into consideration and make up in midds whether there is anything there the head into consideration and make up and whether there is anything there is contrary to public decency. This law, must remember, was not made for girls thats. It was made for the community hole.

will not be denied that this play has in the denied that this play has in the that is suggestive of things that are each. There is much in that of which is that concerns immorality. With these tions you have nothing to do. To you edo not the imagination is permitted, my fer you to say whether in any act or in the stage of the theatre where that was presented there was an offence is public decency. If there was nothing there to shock the sense of decency of the section, then the defendants are not a low must remember, too, that it has testified that on every night when this fast presented the theatre was filled with hade audiences and that they appauded

presented the theatre was filled with anudences and that they applicated beginning to the end.

Our wanderings you pass through avenue you will find there in the as of the building lately erected for any of the Appellate Division of the Court and now occupied by that is honorable body, carved in marble, as a woman bare below her arms. a woman bare below her arms, the bust exposed and the arms form societies have suggested to be taken away because of the aight exert on children. On every ge in New York there are women ge in New York there are women race of their bodies than were ex-he detendant Nethersole. If any one recalled upon to carry up a stairs a fense of your families, a woman mem-aid not do so more gracefully or more than the action of this play, as shown obegraphs, accomplished that same

NETHERSOLE ACQUITTED.

REAL TEARS REDDEN HER EYES, BUT

THEY ARE STILL WIDE OPEN.

be invited all the World to Come and See it "sapho" is Not a Moral Play—Justice Far-man's Charge Knocked the Prosecution Flat—The Jury Not a Vigilance Committee, and the Law Made for the Average Citizen, Not the Young Girl Only.

Mr. Hamilton Revelle, accused with Olga Nethersole of having offended public deeney by producing the play "Sapho," came to court yesterian with a blue-black velvet waistooat that at a distance of ten feet looked almost like an ordinary walstooat. He and Miss Nethersole and Marcus Mayer and Theodore Moss were acquitted twelve minutes after the jury retired to deliberate. Some said that the acquittal was the result of the masterly and emotional appeal of the learned Hummel to the jury, and others said that it was the logical sequence of the Justice's charge, but there were many who were utterly convinced that the acquitted twelve minutes after the jury retired to deliberate. Some said that the acquittal was the result of the masterly and the morals of the great oity of New York. They were not called upon to say whether or not "problem plays" were fit to be presented to anliences of infants or young girls; that their only duty under the law was to determine whether this particular play offended the sense of deceacy of the average citizen of New York.

Mr. Burnham, the sastant manager of the great of the december of the Jury and offended the sense of deceacy of the average citizen of New York.

Were not called upon to say whether or not "problem plays" were fit to be presented to anliences of infants or young girls; that their only duty under the law was to determine whether this particular play offended the sense of deceacy of the average citizen of New York.

Mr. Burnham, the assistant manager of the surface of the law firm in the New York Life building. In the law firm in the New York Life building.

The isomeric life, However desired by the district of the second of the

turrets had been successfully tested.

The Kearsarge left the Roads on Tuesday morning and got to sea about neon, going far out and heading up the coast. The afternoon was taken up with the battery tests. The superimposed turrets were first fired separately, four guns being discharged simultaneously in each. Following this was the supreme test for ascertaining the stability of the ship. The guns of both turrets, four 13-inch and four Sinch rifles, were fired simultaneously. The force of the discharge was terrifle; nothing like it had ever been seen before, and the effect on the ship is described as being no greater than that of the discharge of only four guns of one turret. The seven 5-inch rapid-fire guns in each broadside were fired twice, and so were time "pounders."

Those who stood the shock of the explosion of the eight powerful guns discharged at one time say that they will never forget it. It was simply indescribable. Wednesday morning, the engines, steering gear, ammunition hoists, auxiliary engines and electric plants were thoroughly tested with the board of officers as spectators. Under natural draught fifteen knots an hour was maintained for half a day, which is nothing short of remarkable, and from this it may be imagined what the Kearsarge can do if out to the speed test under forced draught.

Capt. Folger turned his ship back about 9 o'clock last night and made for Hampton Roads, the Inspection Board taking notes today of certain details in the ship's construction. It is expected that the board will make a unanimous rebort in favor of placing superimposed turrets on the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

NO TAXES IN GUILFORD, CONN. oters Decide That There Is No Need to

Raise Them-Town a Curiosity. STAMFORD, Conn., April 5 .- Tax-weary p ple may have a haven of rest in the good old shore town of Guilford. No resident will be asked to pay a cent of taxes the coming year, for the voters decided in Town Meeting that they have more money than they need and it would be extravagant to hire a tax collector and assessors to gather taxes which would have to lie idle in the banks for several months if they were collected.

Since the vote was passed, letters have poured in upon the town officials asking for complete in upon the town officials asking for complete information of the town's resources, its past municipal history and its reasons for omitting the taxleyy. Professors in political economics all over the country outnumber the other investigators. The town had \$10.000 surplus two years ago. Last year this had been reduced to \$7.000. Now this figure stands at about \$1.000, which the Selectmen fear to wipe out for fear the impression will get abroad that the town credit has been lost. For five years the tax rate has been only ten mills on a thousand. Guilford has for years been a no-li-ense town, and its police force has been reduced till it consists of a few special constables. The Guilford voters boast that they were the first town in New England, if not in America, to be able to go a year without a tax. The population of the town is 6,000. The town is about ten miles long and six wide.

Sabatoga, April 5.-New York ice dealers have just purchased of Jesse Billings, the have just purchased of Joseph Burgest purchased of Joseph Burgest upper Hudson harvester, 80,000 tons of largest upper Hudson harvester, 80,000 tons of largest upper Hudson harvester, 80,000 tons of Experienced travelers say the meals in the Dining Cars of the New York Central are the next they have ever found Easter West. Pintsch Light in all eark—Ads. cs. Ade. Bet \$100,000 by the transaction,

INJUNCTION BEAT GODDARD

HESS ONE VOTE AHEAD BY EX-CLUDING TWO GODDARD MEN. The Other Side Will Get a Writ of Certio-

rari-Gruber Makes Not Much of a Show in the 14th-Delegates to Philadelphia.

The Republican Conventions of the Congress districts wholly within this county elected last night the following delegates to the National Convention:

Convention:

Dist. Delegates.

8. Lispenard Stewart
Frank H. Platt
9. Charles H. Murray
John Sabine Smith
10. Fredrick S. Gibbs
Howard Carroll
11. George H. Sheldon
12. Cornellus N. Bilss
Charles A. Heas
13. James W. Perry
Edward Leuterbach
14. Lemuel E. Quigg.
John Relsenweber.
15. Francts V. Greene.
16. Franklin T. Smith.
As a matter of fact the election had not act

As a matter of fact the election had not actually occurred in the Twelfth, at 1 o'clock this

morning, but the result was not in doubt. The only close convention was in the

he's at."
Alderman Armitage Matthews who ran for

Alderman Armitage Matthews who ran for alternate got only 835 votes.

In the Thirteenth district the nomination of Edward Lauterbach as a delegate was opposed by the delegates from the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, who cast 36 votes out of their total of 42 for ex-Mayor William I. Strong. Their candidate received only seven other votes in the whole convention out of a total of 136. Mr. Lauterbach's opponents explained their action by saying that they didn't wish to have Mr. Lauterbach, who lives outside the district, forced upon them. In both the Thirteenth and Fourteenth resolutions urging the renomination of McKinley and Roosevelt were adopted.

TWO KILLED IN A WRECK.

Fort Worth and Denver Bailroad. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 5 .- A wreck occurred on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad curred on the Fort worth and Denver Railroad at 3:30 o'clock this morning, just south of Magenta, 376 miles north of this city. As a result two men are dead and several others badly injured. The trair was south bound. It left Denver yesterday noon. It was running at full speed and was ditened by a washout. Several cars were piled in a heap.

Mail Clerk John F. Dane of Denver was buried beneath the debris and was burned to death. John Kuntz, a passenger, also lost his life. Half a dozen were injured.

FLORIDA LIMITED WRECKED.

Track Sagged and Some Cars Were Burned -No Passengers Hurt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5 .- The Southern Railroad's New York and Florida Limited fast mail. carrying two sleepers was wrecked at Peary's carrying two steepers was wrecked at Feary's to-day, on the section of the Plant System used by the Southern in getting from Columbia to Savannah. The mail, baggage and express cars were burned, but the contents were saved. The crossites had been burned from under the rails, causing them to sink under the weight of the train. There were many passenger about his topic was alloured seriously. gers aboard, but none was injured seriously

HONOLULU'S PLAGUE REPORT.

Two New Cases on March 25 - Disabled Steamer Cleveland Reaches Port. HONOLDLU, March 30, via San Francisco, April 5.—The disabled steamer Cleveland reached Hiso on March 26 with all well on board. She made the port under sail. Two new cases of plague were reported on March 25, but since then none has been noted.

Superb Dining Car Service.

THE QUEEN TAKES LONG DRIVES. People of Dublin Will Have Many Oppor

tunities to See Her. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, April 5.-Throngs of visitors still fill the streets of Dublin and the city continues en fete. It is announced that the Queen was not unduly fatigued by yesterday's excitement.

She took two drives to-day, one in a donkey eart through the grounds attached to the Vice-Regal lodge and later in a carriage. She will take long drives daily while in Ireland in accordance with medical advice, and the people of the city and the country roundabout will have many opportunities to see her.

No fixed programme has as yet been announced beyond a great festival for children in Phoenix Park on Saturday. No less than 30,000 children from all parts of Ireland will participate. They will be fed, and the Queen will drive among them.

Not a single discordant note has yet been

sounded in regard to the royal visit, and the indications are that the expectations of the loyal effects of the Queen's visit will be fully realized. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State

for Home Affairs, who is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty, said in reply to an inquirer to-day, that the Queen was quite well. She was very much shocked by the attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales in Brussels, but was profoundly thankful for his providential escape. Late to-night Earl Cadogan, the Viceroy,

sent the Lord Mayor the following letter which he had received from Sir Matthew White Ridley. Home Secretary :

"I am commanded to request your Excellency to be good enough to convey to the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin sincere thanks of the Queen for the loyalty and enthusiasm of the greeting which her Majesty received during her progress through the beautifully decorated route from Kingstown to the Viceregal Lodge. The Queen is happy to be once more among her Irish people, from whom she has again received so warm a welcome."

NEW HONOR FOR IRISH TROOPS. Queen Commands That a Regiment of Irish

Foot Guards Be Formed. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 5.- The expectation that the Queen would sanction the enrollment of a regiment of Irish Guards has been realized. The War Office has just issued the following order: "Her Majesty the Quoen having deemed it desirable to commemorate the bravery shown by Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa, has been graciously pleased to command that an Irish regiment of Foot Guards be formed This regiment will be designated the Irish Guards."

Ireland has thus at length become represented among the historical Foot Guards, forming the premier infantry regiments of the British Army, with certain privileges, distinguishing them from even the most celebrated of the line regiments. The Foot Guards at present comprise the Grenadier Guards. the Coldstream Guards and the Scots Guards, and from them almost invariably are selected the men to attend the Sovereign and to perform infantry duty at the royal palaces and Government offices. As the nucleus of the new Irish regiment, two companies will be immediately formed from the Irishmen serving in the existing Foot Guards in London. Each man will receive a bounty of £2. The new regiment will at first be quartered in London. but it is the intention to ultimately station it in Ireland. Five of the existing nine battalions of Foot Guards are now in South Africa.

OSMAN PASHA DEAD.

The Sultan Gave Him the Title of Ghazi,

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.-Osman Pasha died yesterday.

died yesterday.

It was reported from Moscow on March 20 that the hero of Plevna was dead. This report was denied two days later, but it was said that the famous Turkish offleer was seriously ill.

Osman Pasha was born in 1832 and entered the Army when he was 21 years of age. He was made a Captain after the crimean War. He commanded a division against the Servians in 187d and was afterward made a Marshal. Unring the Russo-Turkish War Osman Pasha threw his forces into Plevna and for 144 days prevented the further advance of the Russians He defeated the Ninth Russian Army Corps in July and on Sept. 14 gained a victory for which the Sultan gave him the title of Ghazi ("the victorious"). He successfully defended Plevna until Dec. 10, when, after a gallant attempt to cut his way through the Russian forces, he was compelled to surrender. Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia complimented Cosman Pasha on the defence of Pievna, saying it was one of the most splendid military feats in history. After the war he was appointed commander of the Imperial Guard and a Marshal of the paiace. He had also held the post

PRINCE PATRICK OF YORK.

Duke of York.

LONDON, April 5.- The son of the Duke of York who was born last Saturday is to be christened Patrick.

King Humbert of Italy, President Loubet of France, M. Deleassé, the Foreign Minister of the French Republic: King William of Germany, King Leopoid of Belgium, Lord Saltebury and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour have sent their congratulations to the Duke.

EDWARD M. FIELD IN HOSPITAL. The Former Banker Now Known as Jack Morse in Hell's Kitchen.

Edward Morse Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, was picked up in the Bowery yesterday and put in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. The policeman whose duty has Bowery was on duty there yesterday after-noon-"Suicide Corner," they call it. With so instructed. His report showed that

while spading up his garden yesterday, un-earthed a copper kettle containing \$2,000 in coin. It is supposed that it was buried by his

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON IT.

AT THIS SESSION.

As It Cannot Be Ratified Without the Davis Amendment and as There Are Not Enough Votes to Adopt That, the Senate Leaders Decide to Postpone the Whole Question Until the Next Session.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- There will be no action on the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty at this session of Congress. This has been decided upon by the Republican leaders of the Senate, to whom it was apparent after to-day's exacutive session that the treaty could not be ratified, with or without the pending amendment. The treaty will therefore be allowed to remain on the executive calendar until Congress meets again after the Presidential election

The Canal treaty was called up in executive ession to-day for the purpose of allowing Senator Morgan to make his speech against the Davis amendment prior to his departure for Alabama to look after his reflection. The somewhat surprising fact was developed during the debate to-day that Senator Davis's amendment, designed to popularize the treaty on both sides of the chamber, has weakened it beyond repair. There are less votes now in favor of the amendment than there were for the treaty in its original form. The opponents of the treaty want an out-and-out declaration in favor of the power of the United States to close the canal to foreign ships in time of war, and they will take nothing else. As the treaty cannot be ratified without the amendment, and as the amendment cannot muster enough votes for its adoption, the only course left for the Senate leaders is to postpone the whole question until after the Presidential election, and this they have de-

cided to do. At the beginning of the session Mr. Davis made a short speech in which he called attention to the importance of the subject and the necessity of ratifying the convention before the end of the present session. He could not, he said, imagine that the Senate would adjourn until next winter without first having taken final

said imagine that the Senate would adjourn until next winter without first having taken final action on the pending treaty, which related to a great work in which the whole American people were interested. The treaty had been amended so that it met the views of the people, and he made the positive assertion that he believed Great Britain would accept the amendment without a word of protest. He was certain that it was the one thing necessary to bring to the treaty the votes of those Senators who thought, and perhaps rightly, that as negotiated the treaty did not adequately protect American rights.

Mr. Morgan contended in a speech of more than two hours' length, which was not concluded to-day, that the amendment would prove a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Canal. Its neutrality was guaranteed by the United States and Great Britain and all the maritime powers of the world were invited to join in that and accept the provisions of that guarantee. This compact, including as it did the maritime powers of the earth, could make it impossible for the Canal to be attacked. If it were defended, or if the right belonged to the United States to defend it in time of war, then the Canal and its approaches would become the seene of hostilities and its destruction would be invited. He believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was still in effect, but that the pending treaty got rid of all the objectionable features of the convention. The only thing it prohibited was fortification, and this, Mr. Morgan said, was one of the strongest features of the whole treaty. He said that if the United States at any time became involved in war with a foreign power no nation would expect this Government to permit its enemy to use the Canal if we could prevent it.

"Does any one imagine," asked Mr. Morgan, while the convention of the treaty and the strongest features of the whole treaty the of war the first thing of war.

ernment to permit its enemy to use the Canain we could prevent it.

"Does any one imagine," asked Mr. Morgan, "that in time of war the first thing we would do would not be to send a fleet to the mouths of that canai and bottle it up to the ships of our enemy? All treaties fall in time of war as between beligerents, and the United States would not permit its enemy to take advantage of that highway."

"How about Jamaica?" asked Mr. Mason.
"You are in favor of a policy that prevents us from fortifying the canai, while Great Britain. The only power we need ever fear, goes the only a transitions at the only a transitions at the only a transition her fortifications at the only a transitions her fortifications at the only political mapping.

"How about Jamaica?" asked Mr. Mason.
"You are in favor of a policy that prevents us from fortifying the canai, while Great Britain. The only political mapping is a transition of solders and sallors in the Philippines. The only politician who came into contact with that the difference of solders and sallors in the Philippines.

The only politician who came into contact with that the could prevent it.

The manufacture of Admiral Sampson and Masters Raiph and Harold Sampson as attended by the slightest manifestation of political interest here to-day in Admiral Dewey when he came from Washington to attend a concert for the benefit of wives of solders and sallors in the Philippines.

The only politician who came into contact with the could prevent the ceremony. The bridegroom was attended by the slightest manifestation of political interest here to-day in Admiral Dewey when he came from Washington to attend a concert for the benefit of wives at the contact with the came at the contact with the contact

of that highway."

"How about Jamaica?" asked Mr. Mason.
"You are in favor of a policy that prevents us from fortifying the oanal, while Great Britain, the only power we need ever fear, goes ahead and strengthens her fortifications at Jamaica and makes it a stronghold forforfence and defence in the West Indies, where it absolutely controls the roadway to the mouth of the canal. We should adopt a policy that will checkmate Great Britain in that game."

"We have no control over Great Britain," replied Mr. Morgan. "That island is the property of Great Britain. She possesses the sovereignty and can do with it as she will. That the island happens to be so located is untortunate, but we cannot object to Great Britain's fortification of it. The United States have the same power and right to fortify any of her possessions that may lie without the three-mile limit, within which limit only is the neutrality of the canal guaranteed."

Mr. Morgan urged that the treaty ought not to be held up as a stumbling block to the passage of the Canal bill reported by his committee. He urged that each measure should be prolonged opposition to the treaty that did not excuse the Senate from its imperative duty to meet the demands of the American people and at once enact into a law the bill which would insure the construction of the canal. He gave notice that he should endeavor to take it up at the earliest day practicable.

Messays Wolcott, Stewart and Platt of Connections asked than in speeches. Mr. Platt, speaking briefly, declared it to be his belief that the amendment of the committee more by questions asked than in speeches. Mr. Platt, speaking briefly, declared it to be his belief that the amendment added nothing to the treaty and only endangered its ratification by the British Government.

Senator Lodge expressed himself in favor of the amendment added nothing to the treaty and only endangered its ratification by the British Government.

only endangered its ratification by the British Government.
Senstor Lodge expressed himself in favor of the amendment. It accomplished, he said, what would practically have been accomplished had a clause been inserted permitting this country to fortify the canal. It strengthened the one weak point in the convention and put it in such shape that he now believed both Administration and anti-Administration was could support the treaty. men could support the treaty.

EMPHATIC PROTEST TO TURKEY.

The Sultan Has Prohibited the Importation of American Pork Products.

sent by Secretary Hay to-day to Lloyd C. Griscom, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkish Government against the recent firbeen for many months to look out for sulcides | man prohibiting the importation of American on the northeast corner of Fifth street and the pork products into the Sultan's posseson the northeast corner of fifth street and the Bowery was on duty there yesterday afternoon—"Suielde Corner," they call it. With clothes bespattered with mud and a battered hat pulled over his eyes, Field staggered out of a saloon and fell in the gutter within a few feet of the policeman.

"Jooks like another suielde," said the policeman, going to a telephone and ringing for an ambulance. It was only alcoholism. At the hospital Field came to and gave his name and said he lived at 442 West Forty-sixth street. He raved a good deal about his misjortunes and his checkered career. Several times he attempted to get up out of bed, insisting upon leaving the hospital. Two milion dollars and more had been suck. Fleid was sent to a private sanitarium, but was indicted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall. He was arrested as in civil proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was arrested as in civil proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was arrested also in civil proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was arrested also in civil proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was arrested also in civil proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was freeted as a finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was freeted held in \$25,000 hall, He was finally aducted for the internation of American condensation may be a health of the proceedings and sent to Ludow street all. He was finally aducted for grand largeny and held in \$25,000 hall, He was freeted and the proceeding and the proceeding and the proceeding and the proceeding and held in \$25,000 hall, He was freeted and the proceeding and held in \$25,000 hall, He was finally aducted for the held in the proc

The New York Herald's Easter Edition,

A Striking Railway Train.

The Pennsylvania Limited leaves New York every morning for Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Out Sunday, April 8, 32 Full Size Art Pages, 100 pages in all. The Acme of Up to Date Journalism.

THE CANAL TREATY DEAD. HOPE HALL INMATES PROTECTED.

Mrs. Booth Says Detectives Shall Not Enter

Detectives in search of suspects are not to be admitted to Hope Hall, Mrs. Ballington Booth's home for discharged convicts in Flushing. This decision was arrived at by Mrs. Booth recently when a score or more of local sleuths attempted to invade Hope Hall ostensibly for the purpose of endeavoring if possible to locate or identify the thief or thieves who have been committing a number of petty thefts in Flush

committing a number of petty thefts in Flushing and vicinity. Lieut, Clearland, who has charge of Hope Hall, denied the detectives' admission. He questioned their right to disturb or sorutinize the immates of the Hall unless they were supplied with positive proof. Application was next made to Mrs. Booth, who upheld Lieut. Clearland.

Mrs. Booth asserted that no information should be given from Pope Hall. She said that Hope Hall belonged to the inmates and they should remain unmolested. Furthermore, she declared that under no circumstances would she betray the confidence with which she was intrusted by the Hope Hall inmates. Thus far Hope Hall has been a success from Mrs. Booth's standpoint although a continual warfare is being waged against it by certain local interests. However, Mrs. Booth evidently intends to remain, as she is having quite a large addition built to the place.

\$1,000,000 FOR COMMERCE CHAMBER. Building Fund Has Reached That Figure

-Gold Medal for Abram S. Hewitt. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and a resolution was adopted by the Chamber providing for the striking of a gold medal to be presented to him in recognition of his services in "the cause of civic rapid transit under municipal ownership." Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, was also elected an honorary member and it was decided to give him a reception at the rooms of the Chamber

to give him a reception at the rooms of the Chamber on Tuesday next.

Alexander E. Orr, chairman of the Building Committee, announced that \$1,000,000 had been subscribed to the building fund, and that payments on the subscriptions may now be made either in one sum or in quarterly payments extending throughout the year. He stated that Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller had each raised their subscriptions from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and that Mr. Jesup had contributed a further amount of \$1,500 to complete the fund.

Withiam Barclay Parsons, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., John B. McDonald, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gen. Francis S. Greene were among the new members elected at the meeting.

LYNCHED AN INCENDIARY? Bloodhounds and a Posse Go After the

Man Who Set a Town on Fire. RICHMOND, Va. April 5 .- Unconfirmed rein Southampton county of a negro incendiary by whom the greater portion of the town of Ivor had been destroyed. Fire was discovered in the been destroyed. Fire was discovered in the central part of that place soon after midnight this morning and in a few hours, churches, stores and residences were laid in ashes. Evidences of an incendiary were found, and soon the tracks of a barefooted man were discovered leading out in the country. After a search, bloodhounds were secured and the chase resumed. Information is now to the effect that the man has been caught and lynched, but owing to the isolated nature of the country fuller details may not be received before to-morrow.

SAMPSON'S DAUGHTER WEDS. She Becomes the Wife of Ensign Cluverius

at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Boston, April 5.-The marriage of Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, daughter of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., took place at the

GARIBALDI'S GRANDDAUGHTER,

Miss Italia Garibaldi Arrives in New York

on a Visit. Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaug hter of the Italian liberator, was a passenger on the steamer Manilla, which arrived last night from Genoa, Palermo and Naples. Miss Garifrom Genoa, raiermo and Napies, Alies Cari-baldi will visit friends in Brooklyn and later will go to Baitimore. She is 22 years of age. Her father is Ricciotti Garibaldi, a member of the Italian Parliament. She was born in Aus-ralia. Her mother is an English lady. Her grandfather used to live on Staten Island, where in one of his periods of exile he sup-costed himself by making candles. ported himself by making candles.

STRANGE BOY MURDERER

Gets Life Imprisonment-Simulated Imbe cility in Court for Two Months. DETROIT, Mich., April 2.-Henry Hamberger, the boy who killed John M. Reindel on Dec. 2, to get possession of about \$36, was found guilty to-night of mur-\$36, was found guilty to-night of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. His trial began on Feb. 2. He made two confessions before the trial began. The day he was brought into court he dropped his jaw on his breast and sat looking at the floor as if an imbeelle. Every succeeding day he assumed the same posture, never moving a muscle of the face or neck. When he was called to testify he refused to answer a question. The prosecution maintained that his jaw was dropped and held there by force of will, and that his imbecility was simulated.

sol, was found guilty to-night of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. His trial became on the trial became the trial b Lloyd C. Griscom. Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, to make an emphatic protest to the by Mrs. Annie Bautigan of 539 East

penitentiary for defrauding the Ville Marie Bank, has assigned with liabilities of \$250,000, His assets, consisting chiefly of real estate, are estimated at about \$400,000.

ALBANY, April 5.—The tax rate for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 next will be in the neighborhood of 2.10 mills. This rat; will be fixed by the Legislature to-morrow. The rate for this year is 2.49 mills.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S MISTAKE

HIS CANDIDACY THE SENSATION OF A DAY ONLY IN WASHINGTON,

The General Opinion Is That He Acted Under Bad Advice-Congressman J. M. Levy Is Almost Alone in Heralding Him as the Savior of the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, April 5. - Admiral Dewey's unique announcement of his willingness to be elected President of the United States by any party or no party, has served only as the sensation of a day in Washington. It is all over now, and everybody has recovered from the first shock of surprise and is smiling at the incident. Statesmen, Congressmen, politicians, office holders, office seekers and private citizens generally expressed their opinions more freely to-day than they did yesterday, and the chorus of it all is that the naval hero, acting undoubtedly under bad advice, made a mistake that would be ludicrous if it were not altogether lamentable. The feeling that Dewey altogether mistook the plaudits of the people at his splendid ction in Manila Bay for a demand for him as & Presidential candidate is almost universal. Few people in Washington think that any party would nominate Dewey, no matter how much they admired him as a hero and love him as a man, and fewer still think that if he found a party to nominate him he would be a figure in the race worth cal-

culating upon. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy is almost done in heralding Dewey as the savior of the Democratic party. He says that Dewey and & platform of no free silver and a reduction of internal revenue taxation would carry New York by 200,000 and sweep the Republican party out of power in the United States. But Mr. Levy's assertions can never be put to the proof, because Admiral Dewey's Presidential ambitions have already been blighted by the frost of public opinion and because the party leaders, after consultation with the President and members of his Cabinet, have decided that there shall be no amendment of the revenue laws at this session of Con-

Although it cannot be learned that any politiclans of the masculine gender were in any way responsible for Admiral Dewey's surprising announcement, the feeling that certain Democratio leaders have for a long time had in mind the plan of springing him as a Presidential candidate, in order to prevent the nomination of Bryan, is still entertained by some of the shrewdest observers of public events at the capital. The manner in which the Admiral made his aspirations known preclude the idea that the politicians supports were received here to-night of the lynching posed to be interested in his candidacy were aware

posed to be interested in his candidacy were aware
of his immediate intentions. Whoever they may
be, they must necessarily have been too shrewd
to start the campaign in such a novel manner.
There is every reason to believe, moreover,
that Admiral Dewey did not act on impulse alto
gether, aithough he may have been a trifle premature for some good reason of his own. Nearly
five months ago, the time when the American
people rebuked him so severely and so pointedly
for transferring the gift house of the American
people to his wife, he held the belief that Republicans who feared him as a possible rival of McKinley organized the attack upon him. In his resentment he said at that time that these men
might learn later to their sorrow that there was
more truth than poetry in the report that he regarded himself somewhat in the light of a Presidential candidate.

Yesterday Admiral Dewey intimated that he
might soon have something more to say to the
American people, and this is taken in the nature
of a promise that he will shortly announce his
politics and his platform. But even then it is
unlikely that his aspirations to the office which
he finds upon investigation to be so easy to fill
will be taken scriously.

the Admiral was Mayor Ashbridge, and that was only in his capacity as the city's executive and during the time the Admiral and his wife occupied the box in the Academy of Music. Socially and as a hero the Admiral was appreciated, and he received the homage due him and graciously acknowledged it. He reached the Broad street station about half past 2 o'clock, he and his wife having come from Washington in the private car of President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Along the route there was little demonstration except at Wilmington, where crowd that had gathered at the station cheered and one man yelled.

"I'll vote for you, Admiral, if I get the At Broad street station a throng had assem bled and a squad of policemen had been sent over to act as escort for the Admiral to his carriage. He did not appear to relish this attention. He said rather testily to the representa-

tive of Mr. Cassatt, who had been sent to meet him: "Oh, I don't want that. I can get along with-

CHICAGO PUZZLED ABOUT DEWEY,

Hesitating About, Giving Up the Reception to Him on May 1.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Members of the Dewey Committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon at the Grand Palace Hotel to decide whether the reception planned for Admiral Dewey will Lbe abundoned or earried out in accordance with